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THE RUGBY HANDBOOK

— OF THE —



FIRST STORE IN RUGBY.

ENGLISH-AMERICAN COLONY,

— ON THE —

PLATEAU OF THE CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS,

IN EAST TENNESSEE.

WITH NINE ENGRAVINGS AND A MAP.

RUGBY :

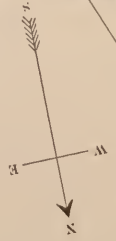
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SCALE 1650 FEET = 1 INCH

Scale Reduced
By
Robert Walton Civil Engineer

- REFERENCES
- 1 Hotel
 - 2 English Garden
 - 3 Nursery Garden
 - 4 Church & Schools
 - 5 Post Office
 - 6 Public Library
 - 7 Cricket Ground
 - 8 Beacon Hill
 - 9 Old Mill



Horse Mill Pond
Post Office

WHITE OAK
STREAM
Road
County

Central
Square

WHITE OAK
STREAM
GARDEN PARK

CLEAR FORK
STREAM

Selgenmoor Road

Millpond



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INTRODUCTORY.

It is almost safe to assume that the Anglo-American settlement of Rugby, on the Plateau of the Cumberland mountains, in East Tennessee, is so widely known as scarcely to require further introduction to the reading and traveled public. So much has been said and written of its start, and all its varied fortunes and prospects, that it may be thought there can be but little more to say upon what may seem to many a rather threadbare subject. There is, however, a very great deal to say about Rugby; not about the past, now, but about the present. We have no intention of saying this very great deal, but shall rest content to put into print just so much information as will serve the visitor and the outside enquirer with a souvenir of, and a guide to, the well-known settlement. We shall be brief as possible, aiming only to convey to our readers an accurate description of the place. Parties seriously meditating a move to Rugby should invariably, if possible, come and see for themselves before pulling up stakes at home.



RUGBY.

ITS ORIGIN.

In December, 1877, a company of New England gentlemen, prompted to attempt some relief of the agricultural distress of the time, was organized at Boston, and entitled "The Board of Aid to Land Ownership." Its work was to "promote associate migration to fertile unoccupied lands, etc." After careful and prolonged investigation as to the site for settlement, the conclusion of the Board was as follows: "That the mountain plateau of East Tennessee, in consideration of its climate, soil, elevation, sufficiently level surface, timber, water, mineral resources, accessibility, natural mechanical facilities, and attractive aspects; its proximity to a refined civilization, educational advantages, and markets, with the kindly disposition of its present population,—offers greater opportunity for the accomplishment of the design of this Board, than any other tract visited, in travel for six months, and over a distance of more than twenty thousand miles, in Western and Southern States."

Negotiations were at once commenced for the purchase of extensive tracts in Morgan, Scott, and Fentress counties; during which Mr. Thomas Hughes, the well known English author and philanthropist, and Mr. John Boyle, barrister-at-law, of London, were so favorably impressed with the objects of the Board, and the locality for settlement, that they, with other English capitalists, entered into co-operation with the Boston Board in their work; the main

object of which, however, owing to more prosperous times, had partially disappeared. From this date the corporation, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Hughes, has operated from London.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. HUGHES.

From Queen and Crescent Route's "Rambles for Summer Days."

On October 5th, 1880, the colony was formally opened by Mr. Hughes, and named "Rugby," in honor of that gentleman's scholastic and literary connection with the Rugby in England. A large number of American and English settlers and visitors witnessed the day's interesting proceedings.

The Board at once commenced and carried out a large amount of useful work, and necessary and attractive improvements, and with the aid of settlers soon so changed the face of nature that all could see the proposed colony was to be a success. Among these improvements were—the Tabard Hotel, the Newbury House, Vine and Pioneer Cottages, besides many other necessary dwellings—the turnpike road, a path to the meeting of the waters, etc., etc.

It is unnecessary to go further into the past, or detail the various difficulties so common, as to be almost the rule, to new communities ; all of which difficulties, it is enough to say, Rugby shared, and has well survived.

THE BOARD OF AID.

The Board of Aid to Land Ownership (Limited) is a London company, owning 35,000 acres in Morgan, Scott, and Fentress counties. We have above briefly described its main object, but we would further say, towards allaying a rather common impression that the Board exercises discriminatory powers as to settlers and the conduct of particular affairs, that the company exercises no jurisdiction, over and above that of any citizen. Any one is free to come ; all are welcome. We mind not if it is the law-abiding citizen of some other section of this country, or the order-loving immigrant from across the water. Rugby is not a “brotherhood” community, nor a sectarian settlement. The objects of the Board are to dispose of their lands, develop their investments, and take part generally with the residents in the progress of the colony. (The local office of the Board is on Central Avenue, and the Board’s representative and attorney in fact is Mr.

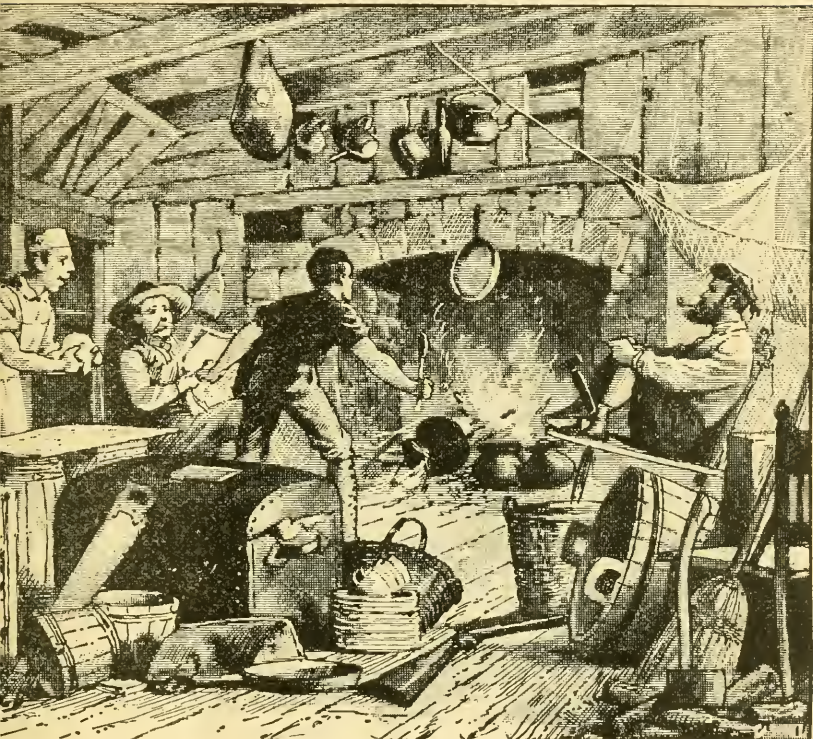
Robert Walton, who will most cheerfully give enquirers and intending settlers the fullest particulars of the lands, etc., for sale.)

THE SOIL AND ITS PRODUCTS.

Colonel Killebrew, a late very able Commissioner of Agriculture for Tennessee, says, in a carefully prepared report of the soil and productions of this part of the Plateau, that: "It is not claimed that the soil of Rugby, or the Cumberland Plateau, is rich. On the contrary, it is generally poor, or at most only of medium quality. It is a rare thing in the United States to find rich soil, plenty of timber, perfect healthfulness and desirableness of climate, cheap land, convenient markets, and easy access to means of transportation, all combined. That Rugby possesses all these essentials to a happy home, except rich soil, no one, it is believed, will deny. It is equally true that the soil, by proper culture and handling, can be improved and made to yield remunerative crops."

The Commissioner then divides the soil into five classes as follows: 1st. "Thin sandy soil" which "does not occupy a large area." 2nd. "Sandy soil, light but deep," growing the most succulent and nutritious grasses; furnishing a large amount of excellent pasturage." 3rd. "Sandy soil, incumbent upon a mulatto clay. This, by reason of its clayey foundation, which enables it to catch and preserve fertilizing material, is the best of all upland soils of the mountain, and covers by far the largest area, especially on the lands belonging to the Rugby Colony." 4th. "The alluvium along the water courses, which is black in color, friable, and productive. The amount of this, however, is inconsiderable." 5th. "Glebe lands."

“The most important, because, the most abundant in quantity, is the third-class mentioned. Though comparatively thin and infertile, nothing is risked in saying that,



A BACHELOR'S KITCHEN.

From Harper's Weekly. Copyright, 1880, by Harper & Brothers.

in original strength and productiveness, it is far superior to any soils found in New England outside the valleys, and not one-half the expense need be incurred in bringing it to a

higher degree of fertility," for reasons that the Commissioner goes fully into.

Grasses of all kinds grow well, but the Plateau is not ostensibly a corn or wheat country. With careful cultivation, however, good crops may be obtained. Of vegetables and all kinds of fruits, the very finest specimens and crops are easily raised. The soil seems to be the natural home of the potato, Irish and sweet. Grapes do well, as practically shown in this county, at Wartburg and elsewhere. Apples, peas, peaches, tomatoes, sorghum, strawberries, etc., find a soil and climate at Rugby eminently suited to profitable culture. For other and fuller particulars, we would refer the enquirer to Colonel Killebrew's Report published in Mr. Thomas Hughes, "Rugby, Tennessee," and to be had of Mr. Geo. Munroe, 27 Vandewater street, New York. The number of the book is 1041.

FRUIT AND THE GRAPE.

These are what we claim as the strong points of excellence of the Plateau soil. The apple crop is sure, never having been known to fail. Both early and late varieties do well, but the winter apple is considered the best product. It will command a price equal to Northern apples in the Southern markets. The best varieties are Wine Sap, Ben Davis, Rauls Jennette, Limbertwig, Northern Spy, etc., etc.

The Plateau is the natural home of the wild summer grape of the South (*Southern Æstivalis*), which is now much in favor and so highly esteemed for its wine making qualities.

Mr. Letory's vineyard, of this family, at Wartburg, containing Cynthiana, Norton's Virginia, Herbemont, and Her-

man has proved a complete success. The wines he has made from these varieties equal the best French wines of the Bordeaux District. The Labrusca wines made from Concord, Catawba, and Isabella, by the German settlers at Wartburg, have also established for themselves a more than local fame.

At Rugby vineyards have been started on both these different lines and with results so far extremely encouraging. This place, which is free from both rot and mildew to a much larger extent than the great Catawba regions of Ohio and the North generally, promises, with the intelligence and energy which are being shown in that direction to develop a field which shall invite the attention of all wine growers east of the foot hills of California.

While the Board of Aid prohibits the manufacturing of liquors, it does not restrict wine making, but on the contrary will offer every encouragement for that purpose.

No one could desire better fruits or vegetables than we have seen produced in the gardens of our residents; some splendid samples of which were exhibited at a late Exposition at Cincinnati.

We must not omit to say that the lovers of foliage and flowers will find the soil of Rugby quite a gardener's paradise, while the woods abound with botanical specimens dear to every student.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

Of the climate of the section of the Plateau upon which Rugby stands, taken as a whole, nothing but praise can be expressed. While it is that of Tennessee, generally, it has the great advantages of less heat in summer and less cold in winter than usually experienced in other parts of the



OUR ENGLISH MAIL.

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State. The plateau has a double climate, one resulting from latitude and the other from elevation. Rugby is 1,410 feet above the sea level, and is in N. lat. $36^{\circ} 21'$, W. long. $84^{\circ} 44'$. The summer air is seldom close, being constantly moved by gentle and refreshing breezes, while the nights are delightfully cool compared with those of lower lands.

Mosquitoes are rare, indeed, and bars at night quite unknown.

In winter the number of open, bright, days, is large, but little snow usually falling, and when it does, remaining upon the ground seldom longer than forty-eight or sixty hours. We have a good share of rain, it must be admitted, but the character of the soil is such that it is soon absorbed, and the roads dry up. There would be no danger of a flood should the doors of Heaven be opened for forty days and forty nights, our two streams running some 200 feet below the level of the town.

From observations made during 1883, the highest heat registered was 94° Fahr., and the lowest cold, for a few hours, upon one occasion, two degrees below zero. So low a temperature is quite unusual upon the Plateau. The mean temperature of the year was 55° Fahr. The rainfall during the year was 56 inches. The last frost in spring was on April 27th., and the first frost in the fall, on November 1st. Reckoning the growing season for the various crops by the number of days which elapse between the last and first frosts of the year, we find the season composed of 187 days. See copy of meteorological observations for 1883.

For general healthfulness the Cumberland Plateau has a character that is quite proverbial. The recent United States Census shows it to be almost the only district, east of the Rocky Mountains, entirely free from malarial, pulmonary, and intestinal diseases. Instances are very numerous where persons troubled with malarial fevers, and chest complaints, contracted in other sections, have been entirely cured by the fine climate of the Plateau, with a general restoration of strength as agreeable as, in many cases, it was

surprising. Several cases both of asthma and chronic hay-fever have been permanently benefited by a residence here.

POLITICAL.

There is no sectional animosity, or hard feeling, or bitter remembrance whatever among the people; on the contrary, Northerners are welcomed with open arms, and are living upon the Plateau in hundreds. The war hatchet is buried and lost past all recovery, so that no one need for a moment entertain any "shot-gun policy."

RUGBY TOWN SITE.

The Rugby site is very picturesque and striking, occupying broad ridges at a point near the junction of two mountain streams—the Clear Fork and the White Oak. The roads are cut out of the forest, but not laid down upon the right-angle plan of American cities. The road system is a compromise between that of the cities of this country and England. Central Avenue, running east to west, about equally divides the town plot; and right and left out of it, somewhat circuitously, run other streets, many of them named after English localities, familiar to the Hughes family, while others take names from local surroundings. Many of the streets at present are upon paper only, but of Central Avenue any town might well be proud, wide and regular as it is, and shaded by noble forest trees.

CHURCH AND SCHOOLS.

Christ Church on Central Avenue, is a large and quite a handsome frame building, surmounted with a neat belfry, from which on Sunday morning and evening a good-toned

bell peals over the surrounding forest. The building, completed in 1881, cost nearly \$5,000. The services are held upstairs in a lofty, spacious room, seating about 200 people. It is furnished with a fine organ, a presentation bible, chairs, reading table, desk, communion table, etc., and a small vestry. A handsome chandelier has been recently erected.

The Sunday morning service is that of the American Episcopal Church, which is identical with the English National Church. In the evening a Union service is held; Rev. J. H. Blacklock officiating upon both occasions.

The hope expressed by Mr. Hughes, at the opening of the colony, that Christians of different doctrinal views would be enabled to meet for worship in one building, upon a common platform of essentials, has been largely realized.

A very successful "Union" Sunday School is held upstairs every Sunday afternoon, with Mr. Tucker as Superintendent, assisted by an excellent staff of teachers. The average attendance is about forty.

The public school rooms are in the lower part of the Church building, and are roomy, light, and comfortable, and fitted with desks, maps, etc. School mistress, Miss Wells. The school is open all the year round, with the exception of the summer vacation, and is managed by the Rugby School Board.

It is also proposed to open a school for boys, in affiliation with the University of the South, at Sewanee. The use of a suitable building and ample ground attached has been given for five years by the Board of Aid. Subscriptions for the outfit of furniture have been received in the Eastern cities, and contributions in money or land are needed

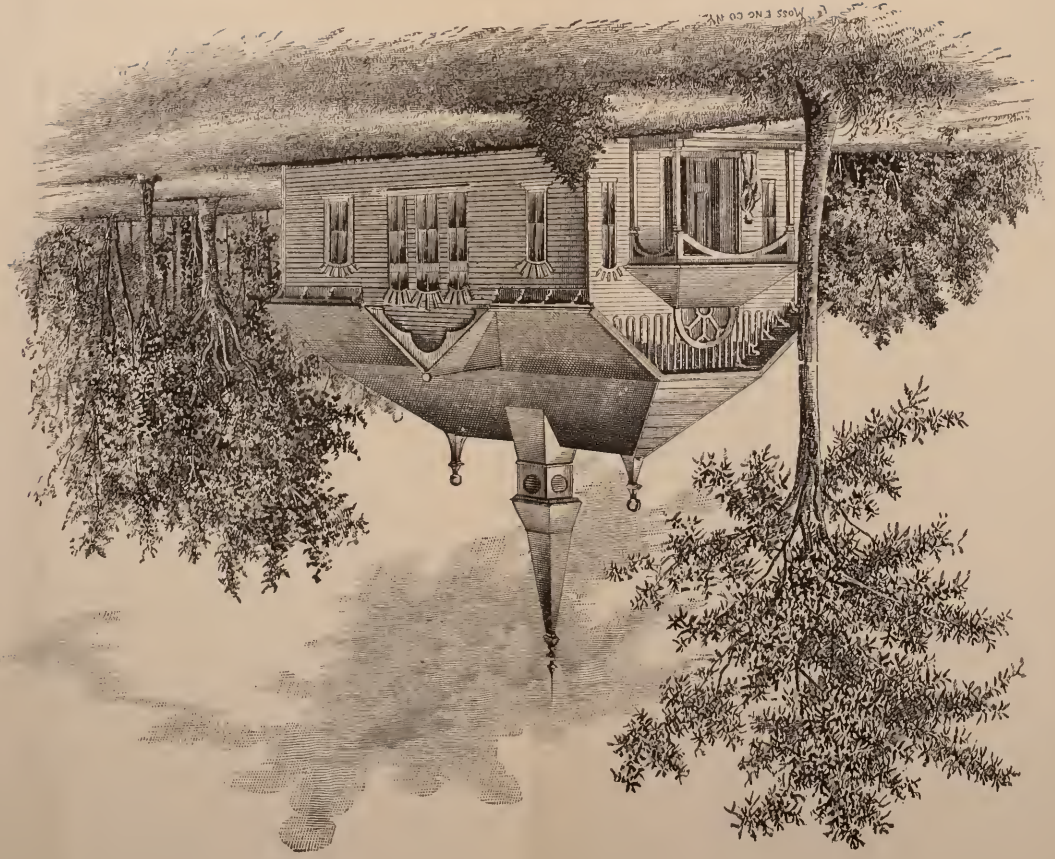
toward establishing an endowment fund. The name is to be the Arnold School, and the Head Master, the Rev. J. H. Blacklock, A. C. P. Mr. Blacklock is a man whose success as a teacher is a guarantee that the students placed under his care will receive a thorough, sound, and scholarly education. The curriculum will be comprehensive, and the advantages of the physical situation need hardly be pointed out. We bespeak for the school a hearty patronage. The Easter Term will begin January 1885.

THE HUGHES PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Hughes Free Public Library, an engraving of which appears on the opposite page, is on Central Avenue, and justly esteemed the "lion" of the place. This valuable acquisition of 6,000 volumes was presented to the town by the publishers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, "as a token of respect for Thomas Hughes." It is only just to say that the originator and promoter of the noble work was Mr. Dana Estes, of Boston. The foundation stone was laid by Mrs. Hughes, the venerable mother of Mr. Thomas Hughes, on June 5th, 1882, and on Oct. 5th, of the same year, the library was declared open to the public. The building is well and very completely fitted up, and altogether forms quite a bijou or pocket library. The total cost of the building was between two and three thousand dollars, defrayed by local and general subscriptions. The library is open upon the afternoons of Tuesdays and Saturdays and Thursday evening, and is free to all residents and visitors of Rugby. The Librarian is Mrs. Percival.



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HOTEL.

Rugby has an excellent hotel. The Tabard, named from the old Tabard Inn in Southwark, London, from whence Chaucer's imagination conducted a party of pilgrims to the shrine of St. Thomas a' Becket, at Canterbury, stands in a commanding position overlooking the woods upon both sides of the Clear Fork river. It is a large and attractive building, with double verandas running around three sides of the house. Standing within four or five acres of grass, cropped by pet deer, making what is called, somewhat euphuistically, perhaps, a "deer park," the hotel, the scenery, and the general and genial surroundings strike the observer as being very far above the average of pleasant country resorts. It is almost unnecessary to say that the Tabard is a first-class and most comfortable hotel. The proprietor is Mr. C. W. Jefferson.

An interesting relic of the elder Tabard Inn, over in Southwark, is carefully preserved at the Board office on Central Avenue. It is one of the original banisters of the staircase of that "gentil hostelrye, that highte the Tabard." This chip from the Middle Ages might well form the beginning of a local museum. It was presented to the colony by Dr. C. R. Agnew, of New York.

STORES.

There are three general stores and a drug store in the colony. The oldest, known as the "Commissary," a name which clings to it from the days when the Board sought to provide the early comers with all requirements, is on Central Avenue. It is a very commodious building, and full of a most varied and extensive stock. It is now the pro-



“ THE TABARD ” HOTEL.

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perty of a joint stock company, and does a large trade, being well known for many miles around—Manager, Mr. N. H. Tucker. A picture of the old Commissary and post office from which the present handsome premises sprung is found on the front cover.

Lower down is the feed and provision store of Messrs. Lumley and Mallory, where nearly everything that will support life can be purchased. The supply of feed is quite an extensive business. The owners make every effort to supply the wants of their new and growing connection, and by the success already obtained bid fair to hold a first place among the merchants of this section.

Upon the other side of the street is the store of Mr. Landon Rich, an old and well known resident of the plateau. He commands a good share of patronage.

THE POST OFFICE.

The post office is in the Commissary building. Mr. N. H. Tucker, Postmaster. The mails for the North are sent out at 7 a.m., and for the South at 3 p.m. There is also a mail to and from the counties directly west of Rugby and Morgan County, arriving and departing at noon daily. Mails arrive twice a day, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MEDICAL MEN, AGENCIES, ETC.

The medical profession is well represented by Dr. C. P. Kemp and Dr. A. Jones, both gentlemen of experience and skill. Mr. Charles Skene, has a real estate office on Newbury Road, and knowing the country and the people well, is the man a new comer would always do well to consult, either in the way of advice or business negotiation. He has a list of very eligible property, consisting of houses,

town lots, farms, timber, and cattle lands, it would pay a prospector to well look over.

Mr. Otis Brown represents the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Continental Fire Insurance Office, of New York city.

Mrs. Lumley, on Donnington Road, has classes for instruction in French, German, Italian, and Spanish.

THE STABLES.

Mr. Baldwin's stables, on Donnington Road, have some good riding and driving horses. He can also fit out comfortable buggies and wagons. As the proprietor of the hack line between Rugby and Rugby Road Station, Mr. Baldwin carries the mails, and conveys travellers to and from the railway station, making two trips daily, at 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. His residence is on Central Avenue, where he has recently started a feed business.

THE GARDENS.

The gardens, an illustration of which is on the opposite page, are now owned by Mr. C. P. Dixon.

These gardens have quite a notoriety, owing to their being first cultivated with the object of instructing settlers as to the products suitable to the plateau. Our picture shows a somewhat too ideal state of affairs, for the days when it was engraved, but visitors and residents have been more than satisfied with the excellent specimens and crops produced.

BUILDERS, PAINTERS, BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Among the businesses in Rugby should be mentioned those of Mr. F. Taylor, Mr. Onderdonk, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Riddell, builders and contractors; Mr. Berry, painter and



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THE GARDENS.





decorator; Mr. Dimling, blacksmith; Mr. York, photographer; Mr. F. Moore and Mr. Dorehill, general contractors; Mr. A. Blacklock, Mr. Frasher, and Mr. Laverder, haulers and teamsters, and Mr. Dyer, Mr. Fletcher, and Mr. T. Taylor, gardeners.

THE NEWSPAPER.

The *Rugby Gazette*, published every Thursday, is a live and energetic recorder of all that passes of a public interest to Rugbeians, and the very wide circle of outside readers interested in the doings and the welfare of the colony. Not only as a collector of news, and the advocate of Rugby interests, the *Rugby Gazette* seeks, and with some success, to bring before the public the resources of the great Cumberland Plateau, and its advantages to home-seekers.

SALOONS.

There are no saloons in Rugby, and the traffic in intoxicating liquors is absolutely prohibited. This desirable end is obtained by two means. 1st. The Four-Mile Law of Tennessee, which prohibits the sale of liquors within four miles of a public school, in a non-incorporated town. 2d. The Board of Aid, by a restrictive clause in all original deeds, which is binding upon all subsequent purchasers of property.

THE CEMETERY.

The Cemetery is about half a mile north of town, and beautifully situated on a hillside. It was consecrated two years ago by Bishop Quintard.

THE CANNING COMPANY.

The Rugby Canning Company was organized in 1883, meeting with quite a cordial support from many of Rug-

by's most reliable supporters. An admirable building was secured, and adapted to the purposes of the business, and fitted with the necessary and most complete machinery. The company are sanguine that the soil and the locality, and the room there is in this section of the South for the industry, will in time, build up a prosperous manufactory.

THE TELEPHONE.

That great modern convenience, the telephone, has recently been erected by the Board of Aid, between Rugby Road railway station and their office on Central Avenue. Thus visitors and residents can communicate with any part of the country, arrangements having been made with the Western Union Telegraph Company to have messages sent on at once from Rugby Road to the colony, or any point desired.

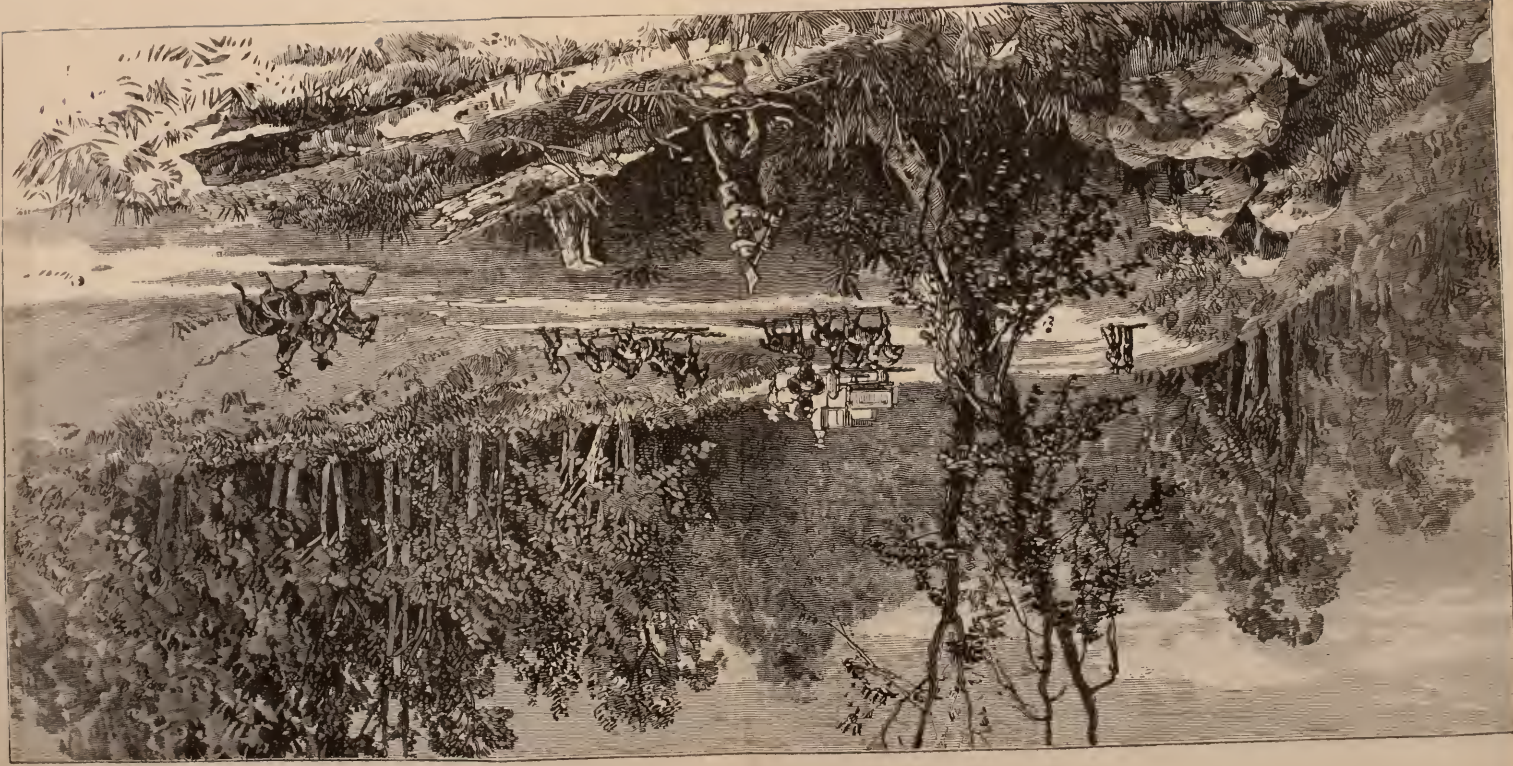
THE RAILWAY STATION, ETC.

Rugby Road, the station for Rugby, is seven miles from the village, and on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, also known as the Queen and Crescent Route. This is one of the finest lines in the country, and has been the one agency towards the development of the great and important district it intersects. Running from the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico, in a bee line, it will at once be seen how grand and important an artery of communication it is. Persons wishing to know more of the line, and the many places of interest along its route, should send to Mr. E. P. Wilson, of Cincinnati, for the company's book, "Rambles for Summer Days."

Rugby Road, where passengers alight for the colony, is 221 miles from Cincinnati, and 114 miles from Chattanooga.

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SCENE ON THE RUGBY PIKE.



It is a telegraph station and an office of the Adams Express Company. The station agent is Mr. H. A. Haines.

Although a somewhat unpromising looking place, Rugby Road does quite a large freight business, serving Rugby and a very extensive country beyond. A good pottery clay is found here, and when once developed and worked, cannot but originate a most lucrative manufactory.

Mr. Baldwin's pair-horse hack meets the morning and evening trains for travelers and the mail to Rugby. The ride to the settlement is quite one of the features of a visit to the Plateau. The road was early built by the Board of Aid, under the directions of Mr. R. Walton, C. E., and is a well-executed and graded piece of work, with an excellent bridge over the picturesque White Oak stream at the foot of Rugby hill. For a dirt road, it is considered the best in Tennessee, or perhaps any other Southern State. The greater part of the country, right and left, is an unbroken forest, with here and there a clearing, and the residence of some pioneer of civilization. The telephone poles and wire along the roadside, however, suggest communication with the world outside.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Among local institutions not previously named, we should mention the Masonic Lodge, meeting in their large room over the Commissary, and in a very flourishing condition. The School Board, too, composed of six ladies and gentlemen, meeting every fortnight, and well looking after the efficiency of the public school.

LAND TITLES.

Titles are absolutely secured, the Board of Aid, in addition to sparing no trouble or expense in procuring good

deeds, guaranteeing every purchaser complete security in his holding.

POPULATION.

The resident population of Rugby is between two hundred and three hundred, with a large number of persons residing just beyond the boundaries of the settlement, who, however, use it as their social and market center. The population is somewhat fluctuating, owing to the numerous visitors during the summer months.

RUGBY HOMES.

The houses of the residents, a visitor will at once notice, are not the ephemeral buildings too generally "run up" in the rush attending new settlements, but, with few exceptions, are very substantial, roomy, and elegant, and surrounded by well tended lawns and gardens, and the little rural knick-knacks the lover of home influences is ever apt to devise. We must be excused mentioning names, from fear of a shadow of invidiousness, but few communities of the size of Rugby can show so much assistance given to Nature by Art.

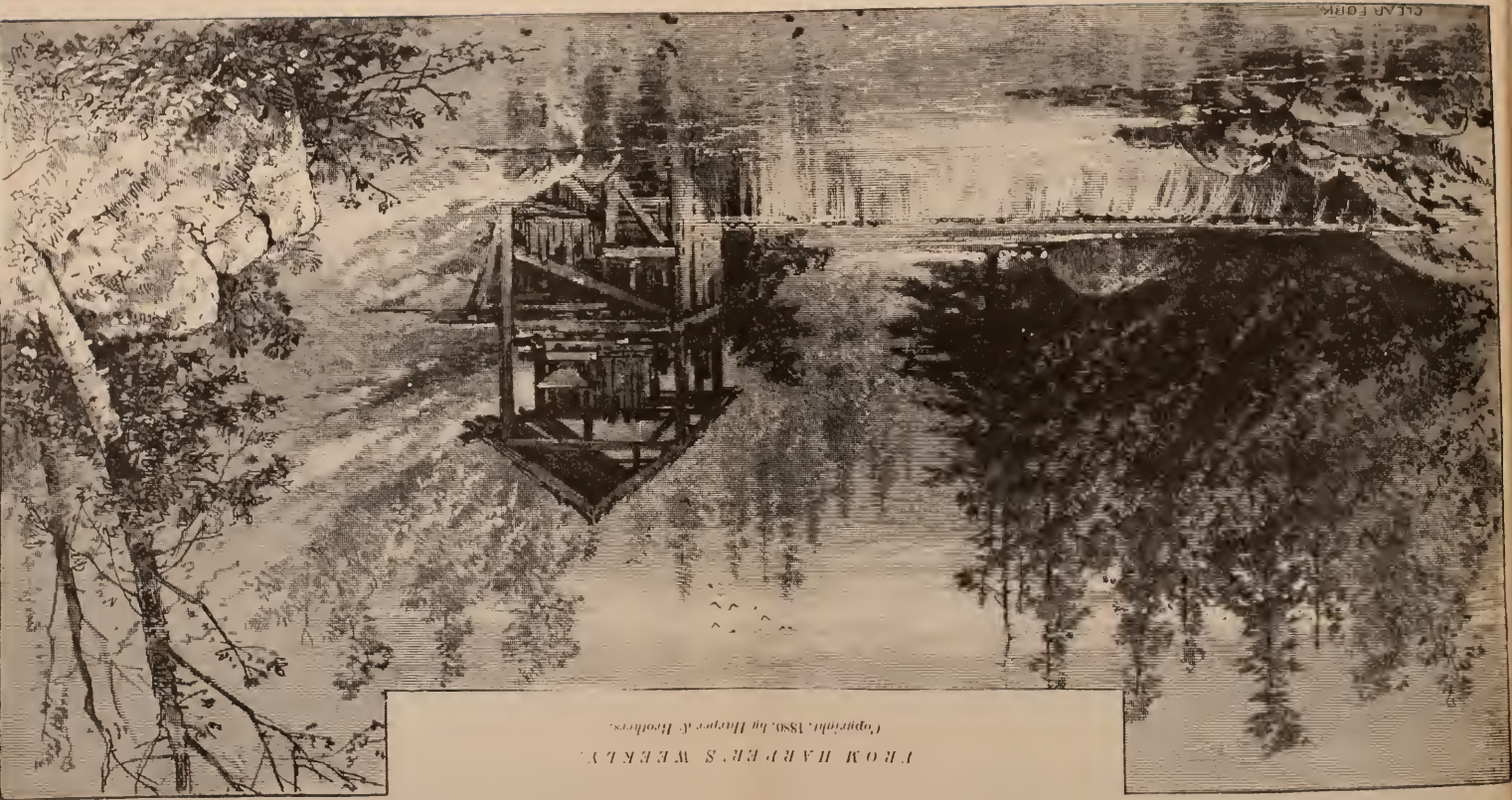
AMUSEMENT AND RECREATION.

The Rugbeians, remembering that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," have not neglected to supply some of the means of entertainment—and natural surroundings have well seconded their efforts—every one at times requires.

The Lawn Tennis Club have excellent grounds on Allerton road—grounds almost as famous and as well known as the Coliseum at Rome. We all know how the early tediousness of tree-felling and land-clearing was relieved by occasional lawn tennis. The game is well maintained by

BUCK'S MILL, ON CLEAR FORK

CLEAR FORK



FROM HARPER'S WEEKLY.
Engraved, 1880, by Hooper & Brothers.

the present members, who have at home, and in neighboring cities, quite a reputation for skill and expertness.

The Rugby Social Club have been very successful in securing local talent and support, and at their weekly meetings have many interesting and entertaining hours. They occasionally give public dramatic entertainments, when full houses attest full appreciation.

The Rugby Cornet Band, composed of some ten or eleven gentlemen, has well maintained its position, acquiring quite a reputation for musical ability, adding much to the enjoyment of private and public occasions.

The bathing facilities afforded by the Clear Fork stream are excellent and much appreciated. There is also, occasionally, some good fishing in both rivers, but for fear of relating "fish stories" and losing our reputation for veracity, we forbear telling all we have heard.

Hunting and shooting are largely followed, deer, turkeys, quail, and squirrels, in their respective seasons, being quite plentiful.

The public school recreation ground, on Jackson street, neatly fenced, and fitted with swings, vaulting bars, strides, &c., all presented by the kind thoughtfulness of Mrs. Hughes, to the children attending the school, is a safe and a happy resort of the younger Rugbeians.

In the woods around Rugby are opportunities for studying geology, botany, entomology, zoology, and, in fact, all the ologies few other places can more abundantly give; and a student of specimens can, during a summer's visit, collect a very rich cabinet.

Finally, the walks and drives around Rugby, with the quiet and, to most people, the novel scenes of primeval

forest life, touched by distant peeps of mountain ranges, and the near tumbling, or smooth-flowing streams, all give an ever-recreative strength to mind and body.

BUCK'S MILL, MEETING OF THE WATERS, AND BEACON HILL.

The attractions of the Clear Fork stream, with its rushing waters, o'erhanging foliage of oaks, pines, hemlocks, kalmias, magnolias, and rhododendrons, innumerable ferns, mosses, and creepers, growing in wild confusion among the rocks, and looking down from bluffs two hundred feet above, are such as never to tire the lover of Nature in her various moods of frowning countenance or smiling features. At the opening of the colony the Board cut out an excellent path along the banks, half way down the rocks, from an entrance opposite the Tabard, right away, past the bathing pool, the picturesque old grist-mill, called Buck's Mill, and the broken waterfall, and on around the high o'erhanging rocks, where the Clear Fork is joined by the White Oak stream, and henceforth becomes one river, and runs on to New River and the Cumberland River. The view at this point, which is somewhat represented by our engravings, is very beautiful, the water flowing smoothly, and in even banks, running high to right and left, a very gem of a mountain lake. Paddling about or fishing from one of the homely boats, generally to be found moored under the rocks, is very enjoyable. The walk may be continued by taking the winding path to the top of the bluff, or up the rustic staircase, and back to Rugby through the woods, the field of dead trees, and past the cemetery. Another walk is around Beacon Hill, just off Central Avenue. This is a fine site for building. Going north from the hill, along



THE MEETING OF THE WATERS.
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Cumberland Avenue and Offler street, Mr. Thomas Hughes' large fruit and vegetable gardens are reached, most admirably cared for by Mr. Dyer.

NEIGHBORING VILLAGES.

EAST RUGBY.

East Rugby, on the Huntsville road, about one and a half miles northeast of the church, may be reached by a very pleasant walk or drive through the woods, and a steep dip into the valley, through which the White Oak winds. Here are the Board of Aid steam saw-mills, under the care of Mr. S. H. Giles. Across the river, high on the hill-top, we can see Mr. Wood's house and a portion of his farm. Colonel Isaac Riseden and his two sons own a considerable quantity of land here, the former gentleman well cultivating a very rich piece of land. During the first days of Rugby, many of the gentlemen early on the ground found a very hospitable home for a number of weeks beneath the Colonel's roof. A colored Sunday-school, in connection with the Rugby Sunday-school, has recently been established here, and promises to be quite successful.

Huntsville, the county seat of Scott county, is fourteen miles from Rugby, by a truly forest road, as rough in some places as the veriest mountaineer could desire. The population of the village is small, but a good deal of legal business is done every four months by its resident and visiting lawyers.

Robbins, a railway station two miles north of Rugby Road, originally the station for Rugby, does a large lum-

ber trade, the timber being brought down by a narrow-gauge railway running fifteen miles up the Brimstone valley.

Glen Mary, on the railroad, seven miles from Rugby, is widely known as a coal-mining village. The Glen Mary Coal and Coke Company are successfully working very extensive seams upon lands purchased of the Board of Aid, about four years since.

Sunbright, situated in a picturesque valley, is the station below Glen Mary. West of the village are some eligible lands belonging to the Board of Aid. The population is about 200, and there are two hotels, six stores, and a newspaper.

Wartburg, the county seat, by road is a fine but rather rough drive of 30 miles. The station for the town is Lancing, where a hack meets the train to convey travelers the intervening four miles. Wartburg is a very pretty mountain town and widely known for its fruits and grapes. Mr. Letory, a gentleman of means and great intelligence, has a very fine farm close by, upon which he has demonstrated that grapes, equal to those of France and Spain, may be successfully cultivated. There is considerable legal business done here, and the county officials are courteous and capable men.

About three miles east of Glen Mary, near the head of Wolf Valley, a very rich and fertile district, is an extensive tract of coal and timber land, with a considerable extent cleared and cultivated. This farm is known as Brandau Place, and is owned by a number of gentlemen, principally Rugbeians. Some magnificent views are obtained from Griffith's Mount and other points in this neighborhood, making a drive to Brandau Place a delightful outing.

Skene, about seven miles southwest of Rugby, is quite a settlement of Tennessee and Northern men, with many farms being most energetically cultivated. Mount Vernon Church, a widely known religious edifice, is a quaint log building very picturesquely set on a hill among oaks and pines, about two miles this side of the settlement.

West Rugby, just beyond the town plot, on the Jamestown road, must not be omitted in our description of Rugby surroundings, as here are the well tended fields and hospitable homestead of Mr. Blacklock, who, besides being a gentleman filling several local offices, has, for the past four years, conducted the Episcopalian and Union services in Christ Church, giving a very substantial and appreciated aid to the settlement.

There are other small settlements in the neighboring country well worth a visit. Across the Brewster ford, a lovely and romantic bit of nature, Fentress County is reached. Here, too, the sun of progress has arisen, as seen in the young but vigorous German-American settlement of Allardt, where quite a number of Northern men and emigrants from Germany are clearing and making homes in the forest. A delightful trip may be made by driving to this village, and on to Buffalo Cove, and the immense cave beneath it, with a view of the cove, over the tree tops and rich farms hundreds of feet below, not easily to be equalled off the Plateau.

CONCLUSION.

There can be no conclusion to the subject of our handbook, for the young Rugby of 1880 is daily growing in strength, beauty, and intelligence; slowly, perhaps, but

surely, putting on the dress and ways of the older world outside ; to hold in the future, let us hope, a position pictured and prayed for by its parents and god-parents. Our written work has, however, come to an end. While knowing it to possess many shortcomings, we feel that we have honestly endeavored to convey to the sincere enquirer some just estimate of our subject. Do not, however, let us entirely judge for you, but come and judge for yourselves.



TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS

— AT —
Rugby, Tenn., for 1883.

THOMAS HARDON, Observer.

	MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM THERMOMETERS.				HYGR. M ^t R				RAINFALL.			
	MONTHLY EXTREMES.		MONTHLY MEANS.		MONTHLY MEANS.		MONTHLY MEANS.		Wet days.	INCHES.	% of Average	
	Max	Min.	Ran.	Max	Min.	Mean	Ran.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.			
January.....	62.5	-2	64.5	41.8	25.8	33.8	16.0	43.6	42.0	18	5.73	4.84
February.....	73.5	16	57.5	51.5	31.4	41.4	20.1	44.2	42.5	11	4.96	4.68
March.....	70.5	15	55.5	54.2	29.5	41.8	24.7	46.6	42.1	8	4.05	5.71
April.....	86	28	60	68.3	43.1	55.7	25.2	56.3	51.7	13	6.30	6.41
May.....	92	32.5	59.5	77.9	49.1	63.5	28.8	61.2	57.8	11	2.34	3.29
June.....	90	43	47	81.2	59.3	71.7	24.9	72.9	70.2	6	5.15	4.78
July.....	94	50	44	85.7	60.4	73.1	25.3	75.1	73.1	6	1.82	5.27
August.....	88.5	46	43.5	81.8	59.2	65.6	25.5	68.3	66.0	9	3.39	3.17
September.....	85	38.5	49.5	78.4	51.7	65.5	15.6	60.5	59.5	10	8.11	2.98
October.....	80	41	39	61.3	36.3	46.0	19.4	50.6	49.2	8	4.72	4.27
November.....	69	10	59	55.7	26.4	37.7	22.7	45.1	43.9	9	5.30	4.19
December.....	67	10	57	49.1	26.4	37.7	22.7	45.1	43.9	9	5.30	4.19
Year 1883.....	94	-2	96			55.1				118	56.03	53.72

R E M A R K S .

Rugby, Morgan Co., Tenn., is in N. Lat. 36° 27', W. Long. 84° 44'. Instruments used—a Sixe max. and min. thermometer, wet and dry bulb, and rain-gauge, all by A. S. Aloe & Co., St. Louis, Mo. Thermometers hung on a tree, five feet from the ground, facing North. Elevation above sea, 1,400 feet. Rain-gauge mounted on a block, rim about two feet from the ground. Observations commenced January 2nd; on December 31st, 37 observations of the maximum and minimum had been made, and 346 of the wet and dry bulbs. Last frost in spring, April 27th. First frost in fall, November 1st. Greatest rainfall of year, 3.17 inches, on October 29th. There were eleven other falls of one inch and upwards, aggregating 20.02 inches, or 35.7 per cent of the whole. The wet bulb observations appear too high, probably from several causes—(a) insufficient supply of water to cistern; (b) neglect to change wicking and clean bulb; (c) non removal of wicking in frosty weather. In computing the monthly means, figures below 32° have been thrown out for the wet bulb, and the means calculated in the proportion prevailing above freezing point. The figures are given as showing probable *relative* degrees of different months. The column of average rainfalls for the State is taken from the Signal Service Report for 1881.

One observation daily: at 9:00 A. M. from January 1st to April 5th, and 6:00 P. M. from April 6th, to end of year Proposed to continue same service in 1884, with addition of weather and wind observations.

Observations of 1883 charted and computed in the Office of the Board of Aid to Land Ownership (Limited) by
C. H. WILSON, Assistant Surveyor to the Board.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL OBSERVATION

At Rugby, Tenn., for 1884.

C. ONDERDONK, OBSERVER.

	THERMOMETERS.			HYGROMETER		RAINFALL.	
	MONTHLY MEANS.			MONTHLY MEANS.		Inches	Average of State.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.		
January.....	37.1	14.8	25.9	39.0	37.8	6.47	9.49
February.....	54.2	32.0	42.9	52.5	51.6	9.47	4.68
March.....	56.6	32.4	44.3	52.5	49.6	7.12	5.71
April.....	63.4	37.2	50.3	48.3	46.8	4.93	6.11
May.....	80.2	47.3	63.8	3.00	3.29
June (18th to 30th)...	85.8	58.8	72.3	76.4	71.1	2.41	4.78
July.....	82.5	58.2	70.4	75.2	71.9	5.14	5.27
August.....	81.8	53.7	67.8	71.6	67.4	3.92	4.03
September.....	79.8	53.2	66.5	70.3	97.0	0.70	3.17
October.....	72.5	46.6	59.5	62.0	57.9	2.77	2.98
November.....	57.2	30.6	43.9	46.1	41.9	1.58	4.27
December.....	47.5	30.4	38.9	42.0	40.8	5.40	4.19
Year 1884.....			53.8			52.91	53.72

—REMARKS.—

Rugby, Morgan County, Tenn., is in N. Lat. 36° 21', W. Long. 84° 44'. Instruments used: a Sixe max. and min. thermometer, wet and dry bulb, and rain-gauge, all by A. S. Aloe & Co. St. Louis. Elevation, 1,410. Mr. T. Fardon was observer to May 30th, and Mr. C. Onderdonk took charge June 18th, since which time not a single day's observation has been lost. Maximum of the year, 92°, on July 25. Minimum of year, —16°, on Jan. 6. Last frost of spring, 31°, on April 25. First frost of fall, 27° on Oct. 16. Observations taken at 6 p. m. daily. The wet and dry bulb observations were omitted for temperatures below freezing. Observations of 1884 charted and computed in the office of the Board of Aid to Land Ownership (Limited) by C. H. WILSON, Assistant Surveyor to the Board.

RUGBY



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and September, to convey

PASSENGERS AND MAILS TO RUGBY.

CHEAP · FARMING · LANDS

—ON THE—

BOARD OF AID ESTATE

—ON THE—

CUMBERLAND PLATEAU.

COMPARATIVE ELEVATION.

CINCINNATI,	550 Feet above Sea Level.
CHATTANOOGA,	685 Feet above Sea Level.
RUGBY,	1,410 Feet above Sea Level.

The Board of Aid Estate, centrally situated on this Plateau, consists of 35,000 Acres of Grazing, Farming, Fruit Raising, and Vine Growing Lands.

It skirts ten miles of frontage on the Cincinnati Southern R. R., and has five depots located on it.

The titles are among the oldest and best in Tennessee and *have been legally tested and proved by the Board.*

The lands enumerated below are being offered in tracts suitable to all purchasers at LOW FIGURES and with deferred payments.

Board lands on the Cincinnati Southern R. R., west of Glen Mary Station. About 3,000 acres of very desirable land fronting on the Cincinnati Southern R. R., is here laid out in 100 acre farms. No farm is more than three miles from either Sunbright or Glen Mary Depots; to the latter are adjacent the Crook Coal Mines, employing 200 men and with an output of twelve car loads per day. Glen Mary has 200 inhabitants, three stores, telegraph station, and post-office, and is stopped at by all trains—four passenger and four freight daily. Good and ready market, with best shipping facilities for either agricultural produce or timber and tanbark.

Also, several fine tracts of land fronting and lying on the east side of the Cincinnati Southern R. R., and half a mile south of Glen Mary.

Board Lands on the Cincinnati Southern R. R., west of Sunbright. These lands lie directly south of the above and are close to the thriving town of Sunbright, with 200 inhabitants, two hotels, Masonic Lodge, six stores, and post-office. They are well watered and timbered, and have excellent market, shipping, and especially lumbering facilities.

The Rugby Lands comprise several tracts lying west of Rugby, in Morgan and Fentress counties, as well as all their territory between Rugby and Rugby Road and Robbin's Depots on the Cincinnati Southern R. R. These lands are traversed by the Rugby Pike, a graded road, seven miles long and pronounced the best dirt road in Tennessee, and are, on account of the superior communications, as accessible to the railroad as the less remote lands of the Board. They are situated on the direct and in winter, only line of traffic from Cincinnati Southern R. R. to Jamestown Livingston, Celina, and Byrdstown, respectively the county seats of Fentress, Overton, Clay, and Pickett counties.

RUGBY.

THE town is beautifully laid out and picturesquely situated between the gorges of Clear Fork River and White Oak Creek. The streets are clean and dry, and invalids will find no difficulty in taking exercise, even in the worst winter weather. They are bordered by, for the most part, good houses, standing in well kept, neatly fenced gardens, and by several very attractive villa residences. Several bored wells strike mineral waters containing sulphur and iron constituents, which are highly esteemed. Choice building lots are now being offered at very reasonable prices; also, small tracts on the town site suitable for vineyards.

The site of Rugby Road is laid out in town lots and the Board is prepared to offer liberal inducements to persons settling there for manufacturing or business purposes.

The Board have arrangements with the Cincinnati Southern R. R. by which they can furnish settlers with reduced rate certificates from Cincinnati and Chattanooga to Rugby Road, on application to the undersigned. Maps and plans can be seen at the Board's Office on Central Avenue. Intending Settlers will be most liberally dealt with, and any information cheerfully given by the Board's Agent—

ROBERT WALTON,

RUGBY, MORGAN COUNTY, TENN.

RUGBY COMMISSARY

—FURNISHES FOR THE—

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AND VICINITY A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

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